seizing their arms and placing the ammunition in the church.

The invaders forced open stores, sacked them, ad set fire to them. Nearly all the stores, the barracks, and railway station successively were fired. Hour after hour the rebels con-

were fired. Hour after hour the rebels continued the work of ruin, while the inhabitants rushed from place to place to secure refuge for children and women. The rebels tried to allay the general alarm by informing the inhabitants that they need not be alarmed, as no harm would be done them. Then the men commenced going from house to house, asking for jewelry and money.

The terror increased when rumor said that the rebels would blow up the church with dynamite. The priest begged them to spare the church, but men entered it, poured coal off over the woodwork, set fire to it, and soon the church was a mass of fisme.

Boon after this the rebels received news that the royal troops, under Gen. Echague, were approaching, and they retired from the city. Their rear guard met the vanguard of Gen. Echague's forces and exchanged shots. The troops entered the city in small detachments, preceding the main body under the immediate command of the General. The troops remained only long enough to quench their thirst, and then followed in pursuit of the insurgents.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN CUBA. The Insurgents Are Making Steady Though Slow Gains.

HAVANA, Jan. 15, via Tampa, Fla., Jan. 17. With the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces only fifteen miles away, and the entire sland overrun with roving bands of insurgents, the people of this city pursue their usual vocations with screnity, and lack of outward sign of uneasiness or alarm that is remarkable. Merchants and business men generally discuss the situation as though it were nothing more than

It certainly is the latter, for all the railroads out of here have notified the authorities that they can run no more trains. There is little ng in port, for there remain only stored goods for export. Several American tobacco couses have shipped all their goods to the States and closed their warehouses. Business enerally is stagnant. The future of Cuba is not bright, and the rebellion has reached the magnitude of a civil war, although Spain will not officially admit that anything but brigandage and some disorder exist.

Atherican newspapers have arrived here with

long and startling accounts of the condition of affaire in this city and immediate vicinity. Most of these accounts are labelled "By Assoclated Prest," and are dated from Havana on the day preceding publication. The fact is proven on their face that they were never written in Cuba, for the press censorship of cable-grams is so strict that such matter could not be cabled from here even if it were true. The anonnement that Havanchad fallen and only Morro 'Castle held out, which appeared under a Boston date and claimed to have been sent from Batabano, was a palpable fake, for Batabano, which is a small town on the south coast, had been cut off from communication with Havana by rail or wire for three days. During the period these alleged cable despatches stated the city to be in a condition bordering upon a reign of terror the opera was well attended, there was the usual throng promenading the Central Park evenings, and people assembled in the clubs and cafés without the least apprehension of an attack upon this city. It was not until the arrival of the American papers, which are served by the Chicago Associated Press, that the residents of Havana learned of the alarm and dread which some one at a distance imagined they had

The city is protected from approach by land as well as by sea by modern fortifications and field artillery. Capture by an army like that of Gomez without cannon does not come within the range of probability, and he is too shrewd a leader to make the footbardy attempt, even though recognition of the insurgents as belliger-ents by the United States hangs in the balance. The press censorship is more rigid than at any time since the insurrection was begun. Senor Casanas, the principal Secretary of the Government, has recently replaced the chief of staff, the former censor. He does not speak English, and all cablegrams in that language must be accompanied by a literal copy in must be accompanied by a literal copy in Spanish. Seflor Casanas is extremely courteous and kind in his manner, and only pauses in his p, otestations of regard to draw his pen through a few sentences in your cablegram which do not meet his approval. An illustration of the close watch kept upon

meet his approval.

An illustration of the close watch kept upon telegrams occurred on Sunday, when insurgent leader Cepero was captured by the authorities, travelling incognitio on a south coast steamer. The Diario la Marina issued an extra describing the arrest. I attempted to cable the news to the United States on Sunday night. The censor stopped it, telling me that while it was permitted to be published in Havana it could not go to New York until the next day. On Monday I again mentioned the arrest in my cablegram, but it was cat out, although the messare was permitted to tell of the attack and burning of two towns by the rebels. Only what is known as official news is permitted to be published in the Havana papers, and Secretary Casanas has a tedious task each day reading the proofs of all news and editorial matter which has any connection whatever with the war. After reading the Spanish translation of a cablegram the Secretary signs his name to it and places his official stamp upon it. Both copies may then be taken to the cable office and the English version is transmitted.

Gen. Campos has drawn all available troops

to the cable office and the English version is transmitted.

Gen. Campos has drawn all available troops from the provinces of Santiago, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe and thrown them into the narrow portion of the Island around Havana and Matanzas. It is a country without mountains or forests. It is rich in augar cane and has more towns, more people, more railroads, and more improvements generally than any other part of the island.

Campos is supposed to have 120,000 regulars and 80,000 volunteers at his disposal. The latter are kept in the citics and towns for home defence, except a few regiments which have been sent out with the regulars. It is supposed, though no figures are given out, that Campos has about 50,000 regulars in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, extending to the Pinar Del Rio line. This force has attempted to pen Gomez and Macco in the west end of the island, and has repeatedly attempted to surround and crush the wily leader of the rebels. But Gomez is like a fox; he avoids all traps and dodges through some very narrow places.

He openly announced his intention to invade

is like a fox; he avoids all traps and dodges through some very narrow places.

He openly announced his intention to invade the weetern provinces and stop the grinding of cane in order to cut off Spain's main revenue. He has apparently accomplished his purpose, and in doing so has wrought vast destruction upon crops and property generally. He has turned his attention from crops to the railroads, giving as his reason that they were being used by the Spaniards for military purposes. His men have set fire to freight trains and started them running across the country. They have moved locomotives two miles apart and started them running across the country. They have moved locomotives two miles apart and started them running toward each other at full speed. They have burned treaties, stations, coaches, and freight sheds.

After destroying about one-third of the canel in the field and causing most of the planters to stop grinding, Gomez issued the following procamation:

Amation:

"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE LIBER-)
ATING ARMY OF CUBA.

SUGAR ESTATE, MIROSA, Jan. 10, 1896.

"In consideration that the crop has been suspended in the western districts, and
"Whereas it is not necessary that the burning of the canefields should continue, I dispose the following:

of the canefields should continue, I dispose the following:

"Article First—The burning of the canefields is now prohibited.

"Article Scoend—Those that contravene this disposition, whatsoever be their category or rank in the army will be treated with the utmost severity of military discipline in behalf of the moral order of the revolution.

"Article Third—The buildings and machinery of the sugar extates will be destroyed if, in spite of this disposition, they should intend to renew their works.

of this disposition, they should intend to renew their works.

"Article Fourth—The pacific inhabitants of the islandiof Cuba, whatsoever be their nationality, will be respected, and agricultural laborers will not be intefered with.

"The General-in-Chief. M. GOMEZ."

The war is costing Spain \$6,000,000 a month for the maintenance of the army slone. From the outbreak, Feb. 24, 1895, until Jan. 1, 1896, the cost amounted to \$85,000,000, according to figures published by La Discussion here. The financial loss owing to the burning of crops, lowns, and destruction of railroad property cannot be calculated until the troubles clear away.

away.

The Cubans, without recognition as belligerents, are yet a long way from obtaining freedom for Cuba, but Spain, on the other hand, seems to be a long way from crushing out the t. puble.

Scundor Asks Spain to Muke Cuba Free. PANAMA, Jan. 17 .- The Star and Herald confirms the statement made upon semi-official authority several days ago that Gen. Alfaro, Supreme Chief of the Republic of Ecuador, had written a letter to the Spanish Government begging Spain to recognize the independence of

FRANK LAWLER DEAD.

The Well-known ex-Congressman of Chies

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.-Ex-Congressman Frank Lawler, representing the Eighteenth ward in the City Council, died of apoplexy this afternoon. He had been active in local politics for a quarter of a century, and was a prominent candidate for the office of Postmaster of Chicago three years ago, at which time he presented at Washington the largest petition ever filed by an applicant for a Post Office, 54,000 signatures being appended to it.



Mr. Lawler was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1842. He attended the public schools until he

was 13 years old, when an accident which befell his father compelled him to give up further education and support himself. For three years he was a train newsboy. He learned the trade of shipbuilder after that, and, in time, became President of the Ship Carpenters and Ship Caulkers' Association. He early took part in organizing trade and labor unions. He was appointed to a post in the Chicago Post Office in 1809, which he held for several years.

In 1876 he was elected to the City Council of Chicago from the Eighth ward. Two years later he was elected to Congress from the Second Illinois district as a Hemocrat. He was relected in 1880, 1882, and 1884. During his last term he was a member of the Committee on Lovee Improvements of the Misaissippi River, When in Congress he was known as the laborers' friend.

Oblinary Notes.

Oblinary Notes.

Dr. Gustave Gartzman, an eminent physician of Newburgh, died yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Hospital, this city. His family is in California and he was taken to the hospital for treatment of a complication of diseases. Dr. Gartzman went to Newburgh about twenty years ago. He was a Prussian and served in the German army as a surgeon after graduating from a medical college in Germany. He was also physician on one of the ocean liners between this country and Europe. He served at Bellevue Hospital before going to Newburgh.

James C. Graham died in Nawburgh vester.

Hospital before going to Newburgh.

James C. Graham died in Newburgh yesterday. He was a member of the Assembly in 1848, 1866, 1876, and 1877. He had been a trustee of Middletown Asylum since its establishment in 1873, and trustee of Washington Headquarters since 1875. He had long been a prominent 4swyer and was Corporation Counsel for several years, and was a frequent and forcible speaker its political campaigns. He was born in Ulster county in October, 1821. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier.

Joremiah C. Garthwaite, the last of six sons of

in Uister county in October, 1821. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier.

Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, the last of six sons of
the late William (farthwaite of Newark, died
at his home in that city on Thursday night. He
was about 60 years old, and for many years had
been engaged in canvassing for subscription
books in which he had unusual success. His
only near relatives were two eisters. Mrs.
Edward Pennington and Mrs. William Lewis.
"Jerry" Garthwaite, as he was familiarly known,
was graduated from Burlington College, He
studied law for a while.

James Teenan died on Thursday at his home,
40 Irving place, Brooklyn, it, his 93d year. He
was born in Ireland. He went to Brooklyn in
1833 and opened a carpenter's shop near the
site of the present City Hall. He retired from
the building business with a large fortune ten
years ago, He was one of the first members of
the Pro-Cathedral in Jay street. He leavas two
sons, seven daughters, seventeen grandchildren,
and four great-grandchildren.
Walter Booth Brooka, one of the beet known

Malter Booth Brooks, one of the best known citizens of Baltimore, died suddenly yesterday. He was born in Connecticut about seventy-flyeyers ago. He was a son of Chauncey Brooks, at one time President of the Baltimore and Ohlo Rallroad Company. He was the nominee of the Republican party for the office of Governor in 1887.

James Cowen died on Thursday at his home, 241 Navy street, Brooklyn, in his 55th year. He and his five brothers served nearly all through the war in the 139th New York Vol-unteers, He was a member of J. H. Perry Post, G. A. R.

Isaac W. Laing died at his home in Plainfield yesterday in his 70th year. The funeral ser-vices will be held in the Friends' meeting hous-in Wachung avenue to-morrow morning at 11 John W. Blyndenburgh ex-Justice of the Peace of Smithtown, L. I., died on Thursday night of

BROKER CHAPMAN'S TRIAL. The Court Admits the Prosecution's Prayers and Overrules Those of the Defence. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-When the court rethe trial of Elverton R. Chapman for refusing to answer questions asked by the Senate Investigating Committee, District Attorney Bir-ney rather surprised the defence by the ney rather surprised the defence by the presentation of a prayer to instruct the jury that if they found that the resolution to investigate the Sugar Trust was adopted by the Senate, that the committee organized under it, and that Chapman, being called before it, was asked the questions and refused to answer them, the Jury must convict. The counsel for the defence filed more than forty prayers for instructions. The principal reliance of the defence was on the word "wilfully," which occurs in the statute, and Counsel Jere, Wilsonistrenuously arguedithat the jury must find that Mr. Chapman's refusal was "wilful" disobelience, in the face of the fact that he used every means to determine his rights.

rights.
Judge Cole decided to admit the District Attorney's prayers, and overruled all those presented by the defence, which noted exceptions on all points.
At 11 o'clock to-night the jury was undecided. Judge Cole left the court room, stating that he would return about 10 o'clock to-morrow. The jury was locked up for the night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- At a meeting of the

Union Republican Club of this city to-night resolutions were adopted providing for a celebration on Feb. 20 of the fortieth anniversary of the birthday of the Republican party, and re-questing Republicans throughout the United States to make the day one grand universal rally. The Wilson's Crew Saved.

Boston, Jan. 17.-Capt. Gayton and crew of the schooner William Wilson, reported yesterday sunk off Monomoy life-saving station, were brought here this morning by the tug Notting-ham. The schooner was sunk at 6 P. M. on Wednesday by the Reading Railroad coal barge No. 7, which, with other barges, was in tow of the Nottingham. A sudden sheer of the barge threw her with great force against the schoon-er, sinking the latter almost instantly. Her crew was saved with much difficulty by the tug's men.

McGowan Sentenced to Prison for Life. Michael McGowan, 23 years old, of 478 Tenth wenue, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Justice Smyth in the criminal part of the Supreme Court yesterday morning for the murder of Rosic Finn of 514 West Twenty-seventh street on July 10 last. Justice Smyth said that the jury had shown extraordinary mercy in bringing in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The murder was cold blooded, and the defence of insanity was not proven.

The Aylsworth Will Broken PROVIDENCE, Jan. 17.—A jury in the Common Pleas division of the Supreme Court this after-

codicil of the late Judge Eil Aylsworth. The opponents of the will charged insanity in the testator and undue influence exerted over him while he was in sickness by the principal beneficiaries. Several hundred thousand dollars are involved. noon returned a verdict breaking the will and

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.-3:10, 162 Essex street, Abraham Levy, da age \$150; 6.00, 310 West 115th street, Robert K. Hishop Haygood Said to Be Bying.

COVINGTON, Gm., Jan. 17.—Bishop Atticus G.
Haygood of the M. E. Church, South, Is said to be dying. The Bishop had a stroke of paralysis in Attanta last fail. He was bern in Georgia fifty-six lears ago, and is one of the most widny known men in his Church. ly, damage \$3,000; 6:15, 748 Sixth avenue, Holl

NEW TAR-HEEL SENATOR.

BUTLER OF NORTH CAROLINA RIVALS STEWART OF NEVADA.

Although the Youngest He Is Far from Being the Most Modest Member of the Senate-His Mission Is to Educate the People on the Pinancial Question Through the Congressional Record, and in Pursuance of that Mission He Has Made Six Speeches in Six Weeks Against Gold Bugs and for Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-Stewart of Nevada must look to his laurels or he will soon forfeit the distinction of being the most pestiferous silver crank in the United States Senate. He has enjoyed that honor for a long time, and nothing has so effectually cleared the galleries and the Senators' chairs of their occupants as a sight of the venerable giant wagging his jaw and his long yellow-white beard, throwing his arms about him in wild gesticulation, and denouncing "the crime of '73" and ' the gold bugs of Wall street." As Senator Hill said in a rough-andtumble debate with the free silver Senators the other day, "there is a new Richmond in the field." This champion is Marion Butler of North Carolina, a Populist of the first water and a free silver crank of the most approved modern style.

Mr. Butler is distinguished not only because he is a Populist from the heretofore Democratic State of North Carolina, but because he is the voungest man in the Senate, and, apparently, the most talkative. He has been a Senator since March 4, 1805, that is, he has drawn his salary since that time, but he was not sworn in until Dec. 2 last.

spoken about six times in the Senate and always on the same topic-silver. The word seems to have a fascination for him, as it has for Stewart, and he is afflicted with nightmare when he thinks or dreams of the outrages suf fered by the people of the country at the hands of the "gold bugs." There are only six Populists in the Senate, and each regards himself as the leader of the party. But Mr. Butler has kept himself so persistently to the front since the Senate met that he seems bound to be the leader.

Mr. Butler has at least one qualification for the command of the populistic sextet, who in a way hold the balance of power in the Senate, and that is a perfect confidence in himself and an utter lack of modesty or of an appre ciation of the fact that he is rapidly making himself disliked. He is now the most picturesque character in the Senate.

Being one of the latest comers he was compelled to take a back seat, and chose to have his desk on the Republican side of the champer, as he has an especial grievance against the Democratic party. The location of his desk is not a matter of importance to him. however, for no pent-up Utica confines his powers. When he addresses the Senate, as he does so often, he carries his manuscript to a very prominent desk near the main aisle, where the sound of his voice can reach every corner of the chamber and his impressiveness of manner be noticed by all within its wails. Although he will be on the 20th inst, 32 years 8 months and no days old he looks 40 at least. His tall, angular form is clad at all times in clothes as black as the dyer's art can make them. His frock coat reaches to the knees of his baggy trousers, and his bushy, black, carelessly combed hair and untrimmed dark-brown beard relieve somewhat the thinness of his pale face. When he talks he is as solemn as Thurston of Nebraska, and that is stating the case as strongly as it can be stated.

At the opening of his sixth speech on the financial question the other day, as he placed his mass of manuscript on the malogany desk of his silver colleague, Mr. Stewart, he asked a page boy to bring him a spittoon. Somewhat abashed by the solemnity of the Populist's manner and the strangeness of the request, the boy obtained one of the hand-painted china wanamakers so profusely scattered about the chamber and handed it out at arm's however, for no pent-up Utica confines his

quest, the boy obtained one of the hand-painted china wanamakers so profusely scattered
about the chamber and handed it out at arm's
length to the Senator, evidently wondering
orator, however, placed it on the floor to have
it handy during his speech.

In informing the public of the leading events
of his past life and the facts of his political
record, Mr. Butler is as frank and generous as
he is in the numerous speeches which he directs at the heads of his inoffensive colleagues
Honey Cutts township, Sampson county, in
the Tar Heel State; that he graduated at the
University of North Carolina in 1885 and began the study of law, but he was called home,
being the oldest boy, by the sudden death of his
father, to run the farm and look after the education of his younger brothers and sistery.

He taught in a neighboring scademy for
He taught in a neighboring for
He taught in a neighboring scademy for
He taught in a neighboring for
He taught in a

Army Orders. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- These army orders

have been issued:

By direction of the Secretary of War a board of officers, to consist of Brig.-tien. Otts. Capt. Walter L. Flake, Corps of Engineers, and Capt. Urosby H. Miller. Assistant Quartermaster, is appointed to meet at Seattle, Wash., for the purpose of making a thorough examination of all the altes for a millitary post and defence proposed by the citizens of Washington.

The following transfers in the Twenty-third Infantry are made: Capt. Edward B. Fratt. Irom Company B to Company R; Capt. Cavin D. Cowles, from Company R to Company R; Capt. Cavin D. Cowles, from Company R to Company R; Capt. Cavin D. Cowles, from Company R to Company R; Capt. Cavin D. Cowles, from Company R to Company B. O. Clark. Twelfth. Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Sanuals Sunner, Sixth Cavalry, The Company R to Company R to

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. erents of Interest to and Outside the Mails

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17,-Messrs. Hill and Beight, two discharged employees of the Post office Department, to-day appeared before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and charged that postal funds had been misappropriated by being used for the employment of secret agents for political purposes. They attempted to make general statements regarding alleged make general statements regarding alleged corruption in the Post Office Department, but were stopped by Chairman Loud. First Assistant Postmaster-General James was also present, and made a denial of their charges. The employment of the secret agents, who were sent to various cities to look into postal matters, he said, was legal. They were appointed with the full knowledge and consent of the Civil Service Commission.

The House Committee on Public Lands to day ordered a favorable report upon the bill of Mr. Lacey of Iowa granting free homes to settlers. Under the bill those who settle upon Indian lands opened to settlement can after five years secure title to them without payment, as is now required. If they desire a title sooner they can buy the land.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day communication from the Secretary of War recommending an appropriation of \$150,000 for rapid-fire guns. The guns requested are for arming fortifications, and the estimate for them could not be submitted sooner, as tests of this type of guns had not been completed by the Ordnance Department.

Mrs. Cleveland gave a luncheon to-day at the White House in honor of her guest, Miss Woodward of New York, and of Miss Bryant of New York, the guest of Mrs. Lamont. The table was prettily decorated with roses and ferns, and twelve covers were laid. Mrs. Cleveland's guests were Miss Woodward, Miss Bryant, Miss Train, Miss Emily Gray, Miss Lettita Stevenson, Miss Julia Scott, Miss Barney, Miss Nott, Miss Grace Train. Miss Harmon, and Miss Katharine Hamilin.

Legation at Seoul Cores. Mr. John M. R. Sill. the present United States Minister Resident and Consul-General at the Corean capital, was ap-pointed from Michigan Jan. 12, 1894. His posi-tion has not been a bed of roses, and it is inti-mated that he will probably be retired at his own request. The salary is \$7,500.

It is rumored at the State Department that a

Blain W. Taylor of West Virginia has been appointed chief clerk of the Post Office Department vice Frank H. Thomas, who resigned last April, but continued in office until his successor was selected. Taylor has been for some time chief of supplies in Post Office Department.

THE PENSION BILL PASSED.

ing Points of Order Against Them. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-After a debate continuing almost uninterruptedly over five days the General Pension Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, was passed by the House this afternoon, which then adjourned until Monday. To-day's debate was conducted under the five-minute rule, the bill being read by paragraphs for amendment. None that was rial was adopted, Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.) enforcing his announced policy of opposition to further extension of pension legislation by raisng the point of order against them that they changed existing law, which point was sustained by the Chair. By the same device he succeeded in having struck out of the bill the provision reported by the committee that "dur-ing the fiscal year it shall not be necessary for provision reported by the committee that "during the fiscal year it shall not be necessary for a widow, in establishing her claim to a pension under the provisions of the act of 1800, to prove that she is without other means of support than her daily labor; provided, that before she shall be entitled to a pension under the provisions of said law she shall prove that her net income does not exceed \$300 per annum." The amendment declaring a pension a vested right was therefore withdrawn.

Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.), in charge of the bill, announced that its passage antedated by fifty days the passage of a similar bill in either of the last two previous Congresses.

Among the miscellaneous business transacted was the passage of a joint resolution providing for the distribution of undelivered sets of the naval records of the rebellion by members of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and the passage of a bill authorizing the city of Chamberlain, S. D. to lease an island lying adjacent thereto, which came into its possession under the law of 1889, dividing the Sloux reservation.

A message was received from the President asking prompt legislation to enable the Attorney-General to prosecute litigation in reference to the granting of patents to lands lying within forfeited railroad grants.

The cause of Cuban independence was the subject of Chaplain Couden's prayer at the beginning of the session, and his invocation that his Government would do what it could to aid in securing liberty to the Cubans was followed by a wave of applause, probably the first time that such a demonstration followed a prayer in the House.

THE HELD-UP SUGAR BOUNTY.

Secretary Carllule Refers It to the Court of

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. - Secretary Carlisle today sent to the Court of Claims, for the nurnose of testing the constitutionality of the sugar bounty, the Oxnard claim, which claim was that the law authorizing the payment of bounties was unconstitutional. Secretary Carlisle's letter reads:

"In accordance with the certificate of the auditor for the Treasury Department, made on his own behalf and at the request of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and also on my own be alf as Secretary of the Treasury, I have the honor to transmit the claim of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company for \$11,782.50 for bounty upon beet sugar manufactured and produced prior to Aug. 28, 1894, payment whereof is demanded from the appropriation of \$238,280.08 made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation act of March 2, 1895, Said claim, together with all the vouchers, papers, documents, and proofs pertaining thereto, is herewith transmitted to the Court of Claims under section 1,003, Revised Statutes, for trial and adjudication, in order that a judgment may be entered under the provisions of section 1,064."

The decision will furnish a precedent for future action of the proper accounting officers of the Treasury in the adjudgment of a large class of cases. honor to transmit the claim of the Oxnard Beet

the Treasury in the adjudgment of a large class of cases.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day discussed the resolution of Mr. Boatner of Louisiana looking to the impeachment of Comptroller Bowler for his action in stopping the payment of sugar bounties authorized by Congress. While not finally acted upon, it was practically agreed to report the matter back to the House with a request that the committee be authorized to inquire into the powers of the Comptroller and to report upon the status of laws under which he acts.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS AT ODDS. Failure of an Attempt to Hold a Caucus to Name a Senator.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17,-The Republicans in the Maryland General Assembly are becoming restive over the Senatorial deadlock. To-day's vote was fruitless, except that the two leaders

in the race improved their positions a trifle. Wellington gained four votes and Goldsborough three. Senator Dryden withdrew from borough three. Senator Dryden withdrew from the contest and announced his preference for Goldsborough. It is understood that because of his withdrawal Senator Dryden will get the nomination for Congress from his district.

The Committee on Organization of the House decided to hold a caucus to-night to bring the Senatorship question to an early settlement. Speaker Mudd was responsible for the call and it was said that he was anxious to secure an expression of approval or disapproval on the subject of sustaining or overruling the Eastern Shore law. As all of the candidates are Eastern Shore nen except Wellington, it was very easy to see that the object of the caucus was to shut out the Wellington forces, and then settle the question between Goldsborough, Westcott, and Mullikin.

The Wellington men understood this and declined to enter the caucus room. Forty-four of the ninety-one members of the House assembled, and after being in session behind locked doors for over two hours all those present sisned a call for a party caucus to be held Monday night to name a candidate for Senator.

None of Wellington inself says that he will not be bound by the causus should it attempt to bass any resonation restricting the choice to an Eastern Shore man. The result of to-day's ballot was: Wellington, 30: Goldsborough, 22: Westcott, 15: Mullikin, 8: Dixon, 1: Mudd, 1. The Democrats gave Smith 19 votes; Page, 8, and J. S. Wirt, 1. the contest and announced his preference for

Bills Introduced in the House, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Among the bills inroduced in the House to-day were the follow-

ing:

By Mr. Towne (Rep., Minn.)—Declaring that bleyeles, for the purpose of transportation by common carriers, shall be deemed baggage, and providing that a charge of not more than two mills per mile shall be charged for their transportation.

By Mr. Shafroot (Rep., Col.)—Authorizing the Secretary of War to excange with the national guards of the States Springfield rifles of the 1948 pattern for those now in use.

By Mr. Cobb (Dem., Mo.)—Requiring yachts, ferryboats, and other small craft propelled by gaspline, naphths, &c., to be inspected as required of other steam version.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SITE

NEW YORKERS MUST AGREE IF THEY WANT A NEW BUILDING.

Representatives Bartlett, Cummings, and Sulzer Agree With Mr. Quigg and Collector Kilbreth on the Proposition to Tear Down the Old Building and Erect a New One on Its Site-Representative Low Argues That the Bowling Green Site Is the Most Sultable and Conventent,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17,-If New York city is to have a new Custom House building, the mem bers of the city delegation in the House of Rep resentatives will be obliged to sink their personal preferences as to a site and combine on one location. The two propositions under consideration, one suggested by Representative Quigg, drawn on the lines marked out in the respondence between Collector Kilbreth and Secretary Carlisle, and the other which provides for the purchase of the Bowling Green site, as set forth in the bill already introduced Representative Low, are now receiving serious consideration by the members of the New

While all of them are agreed that New York hould have a new Custom House, they are not certain as to the best means to be employed to secure it. It is believed that the proposition submitted by Representative Quigg, to tear down the present Custom House and rebuild a substantial and commodious structur on the same site, is more practicable and can be carried to a successful issue with less opposition than a project looking to the purchase by condemnation or otherwise of a new site. majority of the delegation take that view of

condemnation or otherwise of a new site. A majority of the delegation take that view of the case, and they are inclined to stand with Mr. Ouigg.

Mr. Low, on the other hand, contends that the Bowling Green site is in the centre of and convenient to the maritime interest of New York, while the present Custom House is no longer in the midst of or adjacent to the shipping interest. The Bowling Green site, he says, is in the immediate vicinity of the Maritime and Produce exchanges. It is nearest the point where all the elevated railways of the city concentrate, where many of the chief ferries have their terminals, is passed on two sides by the Broadway cable cars and on the front by the Belt line of horse cars, which go by all the docks and wharves. Mr. Low says that this site has already been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, after due deliberation, as the proper and suitable place to erect a Custom House, and besides, there is already available for the purchase of the land \$1,300,000 remaining from a former appropriation. Mr. Low adds that it is cheaper and more expedient for the towernment to sell the property now occupied by the Custom House, which is more valuable but less suitable for the site, and purchase a site less valuable and more suitable. He says also that if it were determined to rebuild upon the old site, an enormous amount of confusion and trouble would ensue, by reason of the fact that the business of the Custom House, which is more valuable but less suitable for the site, and purchase a site less valuable and more suitable. He says also that if it were determined to rebuild upon the old site, an enormous amount of confusion and trouble would ensue, by reason of the fact that the business of the Custom House, would have to be removed while the new building was being erected, and would then have to be removed again into it upon its completion.

Mr. Low also contends that no extra appropriation is immediately necessary to carry out the provisions of his bill, and that the sum for which th

states.

Representative Quigg was not disposed to enter into a contention with Mr. Low on the subject. Like all of the members of the delegation, Mr. Quigg appreciates the fact that New York needs better facilities at its Custom House for the transaction of public bushiess, and he knows how difficult it will be to have the Low bill enacted into law during the present session of Congress. He deems it wiser and more practical to endeavor to carry out the suggestions set forth by Collector Kilbreth. Such a plan might receive favorable action by Congress, for there is a recent precedent in the

and more practical to endeavor to carry out the suggestions set forth by Collector Kribreth. Such a plan might receive favorable action by Congress, for there is a recent precedent in the Chicago Post Office building.

Representatives Bartlett and Cummings agree upon the proposition to rebuild the Custom House on the old site. Both of them have been in Congress long enough to understand how uncertain would be the fare of such a bill as is presented by Mr. Low, with the general hostility of Speaker Reed and his Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to all new projects in connection with public building bills. Mr. Bartlett says he believes it possible to induce Congress to deal fairly with the conditions surrounding the New York Custom House, and as practical men they will sprovide for rebuilding on the old site. It would be in the nature of repairs, and it would be easier to obtain an appropriation for such a purpose than for the purchase of a new site outright.

Representative Sulzer says he is entirely familiar with the question involved in the Bowling Green site, for he was a member of the Legislature when that matter was pending there. He says that it is impossible to obtain a clear title to that property, because some of the heirs are minors. He also says that it is not likely that the present Congress will authorize the He says that it is impossible to obtain a clear title to that property, because some of the heirs are minors. He also says that it is not likely that the present Congress will authorize the purchase of a new site when the present site is regarded by a majority of the people doing business there as desirable, providing the facilities for the transaction of business are increased. Under the circumstances, he is in favor of demolishing the present building and erecting upon the site a handsome building, such as will give the Collector and his assistants all the working space, light, and ventilation desired. He says he has been to the Treasury Department and made a careful examination of the letter of Collector Kilbreth, enclosing the report of Expert Norcross on the proposition to improve the old building, and he is fully convinced that the quickest way to give New York a new Custom House will be to ren temporary quarters and tear down the old building. Inside of fifteen months, he predicts, a new building can be erected on the present site, providing Congress will grant the nocessary authority. He says he proposes to do everything in his power to assist Mr. Quigg in carrying out his plan.

Several of the members outside of the city of New York were spoken to on the subject by a reporter of The Sux, and they all said they would cheerfully aid the city delegation in passing any measure that was deemed to the advantage of the commercial interest of

of New York were spoken to on the subject by a reporter of THE SUN, and they all said they would cheerfully aid the city delegation in passing any measure that was deemed to the advantage of the commercial interest of New York city and the country.

Representative Odell of the Newburgh district, who has business interests in New York city, says he is heartily in favor of the plan advocated by Mr. Quigg. He says he regards it as the most practical and the most expeditions method of relieving the Collector from his present embarrassment, owing to the want of adequate facilities for the performance of the business of his office. Mr. Odell is close to the leaders of the House, and he knows how strong would be the opposition to a proposition to purchase a site for a new building at this particular time.

Representative Walsh says he will gladiy cooperate with his New York colleagues in an effort to secure a more commodious Custom House in New York city. He does not believe the proposition to secure the Howling Green site is feasible at this time, In view of past experience in that connection. He contends that it would be for the best interest of the public service to secure a site over on the cast side of the city, down near the water front, somewhere between the New York appreach to the Brooklyn. Bridge and the present Custom House, Property on the cast side, he says, can be obtained at a more reasonable figure than elsewhere; besides, such a location will be more convenient to the great warehouses and shipping interests in New York and Brooklyn. In his opinion the present Custom House can be disposed of at a sum sufficient for the purchase of another site between the points named by him and also go a long way toward the construction of a modern building such as will afford ample facilities for the transaction of the business of New York. He fully appreciates the need of a larger and a better building, and he will soin in any movements of the delegation to accomplish the result desired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-Capt. Day, in his official report of the experience of the cruiser Baltimore in a typhoon while on her way from

Yokohara to Honolulu, says: "This ship has been looked upon with sus-"This ship has been looked upon with suspicion as regards her seegoing qualities, and for my part I have never been desirous of testing her. But by her performance in the gale my confidence in her has been fully established, and I consider her an excellent sea boat. No ship could have done better. It was the worst weather I have ever experienced at sea, yet the ship went through it without scrious damage or danger and was quite fit to encounter another at once."

Pardon Denied by the President. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The President has de-

nied a pardon to William Burr. Jr., who pleaded guilty in St. Louis of embezzling the funds of a national bank in that city and who was remanded for sentence. The sentencing of Burr was delayed by the court in order to give the President a chance to pass on the application for pardon. Last August application was first made in Burr's behalf, but the President refused to interfere because the accused man had not even been tried. The President bases his denial principally on the ground that Burr's crime is a great mease to society and cannot be overlooked. national bank in that city and who was re-

STORMS ON THE PACIFIC COAST. Floree Gales and Heavy Snow or Rain from

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—A storm of excep-tional severity swept the Pacific coast last night It was central over Oregon and southern Washington. From every coast station between the British Columbia boundary and Los Angeles either rain or snow was reported.

Reports from interior points were lacking in detail in most instances, owing to interruptions to telegraph wires, but those received indicated a much heavier rain or snowfall than usual, accompanied by high winds. Severe squalls pre companied by high winds, severe squaris pre-valled along the seacoast, and storm signals were displayed at all ports.

In San Francisco harbor considerable damage to small craft resulted, and though no loss of life was recorded, many narrow escapes were reported.

life was recorded, many narrow escaues were reported.

Pournand, Or., Jan. 17.—A furious storm raged all along the coast of Oregon and Washington last night. At Cape Flattery the wind blew forty-eight miles an hour, and was accompanied by a blinding snow storm. Astoria reported a fierce gale, and all wires to that point are now down. Throughout western Oregon rain and sleet have been falling for twenty-four hours. In southern Oregon the storm was especially severa causing a heavy slide on the Southern Pacific Rallroad at the entrance to tunnel No. 2 in lowa Creek cañon. All through trains on the Southern Pacific are delayed.

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

The Hearing of the District Attorney's Suit Against It Postponed. When the motion for an injunction restraining the thirty-two railroad companies from op-erating under their agreement as the Joint Traffic Association was called in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon (Friday), Judge Lacombe said it was probable that most of the Judges in this circuit were disqualified from hearing the motion by reason of their ownership of railroad stock or bonds, but probably Judge Wheeler would be in a position to preside at the hearing of argument.

District Attorney Macfarlane asked that the hearing beset for such a date as would give an opportunity for the companies' counsel to master all the details of the complaint and file answers. Then both the bill of complaint and the answers could be argued upon once and for all.

answers could be argued upon once and for all Judge Lacombe set down the hearing for Friday. Judge Lacombe set down the hearing for Friday,
Jan. 31.
Judge Lacombe smilingly remarked that he
owned a share or two of stock, and could sell
them for the purposes of qualification, but it
was probable that Judge Wheeler would hear
the argument. He added: "An estate of which
I am executor holds securities in some of these
roads, but probably these securities will soon be
sold in order to distribute the proceeds."
The committee appointed by the Board of
Control to take charge of the defence is composed of Presidents Depew of the New York Central, Ashley of the Wabash, Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio, Ingalls of the "Hig Four" and
Cheaspeake and Ohio, and General Manager
Hays of the Grand Trunk. President Roberts
of the Pennsylvania is by virtue of his office of
Chairman of the Board of Control a member of
all committees.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL ROADS. A Meeting of the Presidents Has Been

Called for Next Thursday. A call has been sent out for a meeting on Thursday next of the Presidents of the anthracite transportation companies. The call is signed by Presidents E. P. Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley, J. Rogers Maxwell of the Central Rail-Valley, J. Rogers Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Sam Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. It was sent to the Presidents of all of the anthracite coal carrying roads, and contains also a request that each member bring with him to the meeting the statistics of the tonnage of his company for 1895 as prepared by William W. Ruley. This action was suggested after a conference between the signers of the call concerning the condition of the coal trade, at the meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association on last Thursday.

American Association of Baggage Agents SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 17.—The meeting of the American Association of General Baggage Agents concluded its convention here last night.
The Committee on Concealed Losses recomneeded the establishment of a bureau for the settlement of all such claims. Officers were elected as follows: President, George A. Morton of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Vice-President, J. C. Nicolas of the Missouri Pacific; Secretary and Treasurer, J. E. Quick of the Grand Trunk lines. Philadelphia was chosen as the next place of meeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The President sent to

the House to-day a message regarding land grant railroads in which he urges prompt legislation in order to remove the limitation of the time within which suits may be brought by the Government to annul unlawful or unauthorized grants of public lands. Broker Johnson Resists Extradition.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 17.-Benjamin Johnson, the bsconding Philadelphia stock broker arrested here several days ago, has resolved to fight extradition. He has employed a lawyer, who sava Johnson will not return to Philadelphia until forced to do so by the law or until Academy Whitlock, whom he is charged with robbing, guarantee immunity from prosecution. Deteced to do so by the law or until K guarantee immunity from prosecution. Detec-tive Donaghey of Philadelphia reached here to-day to take Johnson back, and was surprised to learn that the broker would fight extradition.

The cold wave which was over the Northwest lost some of its force yesterday, and its motion to the eastward was completely checked by the formation of an area of low pressure over Wyoming which drew the cold in that direction. The temperature remained below zero over northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Over all the central and Atlanti States it was much warmer and generally above freez-ing point. The low pressure which was giving rain over the Southern States passed off the south Atlantic coast, rain continuing to fall on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina, with more or less fog all along the coast. Snow fell in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, the

Dakotas, and Montana. In this city the day was generally fetrand warmer highest official temperature 34°, lowest 27°; average humidity, 80 per cent.; wind northeast, average veocity 12 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to reac to sea level, at 8 A. M. 80.27, 8 P. M. 30.28

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sun building, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

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YA. M.	Average 01 Jan. 17, 1895 2115. WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SATURDAY. For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut										

for eastern New York, cloudy and threatening, probably with rain in extreme southern portion;

and threatening; northeast winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, generally fair; light north winds; little change in temperature.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, western New York, and Ohio, partly cloudy weather; light

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Judge Beekman has granted a limited divorce to Helen M. Speer from Alfred Speer, Mayor Strong went to Philadelphia yesterday after-noon on private business, and will not return until Monday. Gen. Collis discharged yesterday sixty inborers in the Bureau of Streets and Roads. The reason given is lack of work. the Bureau of Streets and Roads. The reason given is lack of work.

Major George W. Sauer has presented to the Board of Aldermen a crayon portrait of his nephew. William Sauer, vio was killed in a rumaway in Central Park ten years ago. William Sauer was President of the loard in 1877. This nortrait was given at the request of the loard, which deares to get portraits of as many as possible of its past Presidents.

Jeffrey Martin, alias Dr. Martine, was convicted of grand largenty sefore Judge Cowing in the General Sessions yeards on complaint of Mrs. Minnie Allen of first West I wenty-second street, who accused Martin of giving her something to drink which made her timeonscious and streets as the diamond carrings. He was semienced to five year in State prison.

In the case of John S. Luckwood, a broker at 40 Broadw y, who was drewned in the Chambers street alto on been developed and the Chambers street alto on been developed and the respective the first street was the chambers street alto means the chambers street alto means the chambers street alto means the chambers street was the chambers street alto means the street and Western Laller street and alto the first street and western hall restricting the entire invested that the consolidation of the Continential and Fall Hiver steamings the street with a capital of 8000,000. The Fully heed twen this city and Fall River has been leaved which a notice to show cause why cause the considered and several with a capital of 8000,000. The Fully heed the true several line to the considered to the first of the second several line to the considered to the first of the second se

The committee appointed by the New York State New and Association to confer with a similar committee of the Prison Association of New York on ourse tone connected with criminology and the noisy has recommended what is known as the Berthion system of identification of prisoners for adoption from the State. This system not only renders the identification of prisoners absolute but is of great scientific value in connection with the study of criminoly and asthropology and questions relative thereto.

BARS TO RAPID TRANSIT

THE COST PROBABLY MORE THAN THE CITY CAN SHOULDER.

omptroller Fitch Shows that, in Its Pres ent Financial Condition, New York Can-

Lawyer Zabriskie continued his attack upon the Rapid Transit Commissioners' scheme for underground railroads in this city in the hearing before Supreme Court Commissioners Coudert, Sherman, and Gelshenen, in the Home Life building yesterday, by calling the attention of the Commissioners to the very serious aspect of the case as a financial measure, even assuming that the roads would only cost the \$50,000,000 that Engineer Parsons says they will, and not the \$00,000,000 testified to by the oppossition's experts. For this purpose he had Comptroller Fitch upon the stand. Mr. Fitch is a member ex-officio of the Rapid Tran-sit Raliroad Commission, and very much in favor of building the roads, except that he wants a bigger slice of the official cake for the east side above the Harlem. The Comptroller produced a set of figures which he said had been prepared for another purpose than this in-quiry. According to these he swore that the net bonded debt of the city of New York on Dec. 31, 1895, was \$112,450,020,23. Deducting from this, revenue bonds which are to be paid directly from taxes, amounting to \$2,504,510.78, the actual sum owing on bonds was \$100,885,-509,45. The total bonded indebtedness, he said. was \$188,153,107.86, but there was \$75,703,-087.83 in bonds and cash in the sinking fund to come out of this. The assessed valuation of the real estate of the whole city on Dec. 31, 1895, was \$1,640,028,655.
"Having regard to the constitutional limits-

tion (10 per cent.) to the debt of the city," said Mr. Fitch, "we have therefore a margin now of about \$55,000,000." Thismargin is, however, only a theoretical one, as Mr. Fitch proceeded to show, for besides the amount of bonds which have actually been issued, he said there were have actually been issued, he said there were three other classes of bonds which would have to be provided for in the immediate future. The first of these is for work that has been authorized by law and is actually under way. The second is where expenditures have been authorized by law and can be estimated upon, and part are authorized by law been estimated upon, and part are authorized by law but are beyond any one's power to calculate the cost of. Of the first kind, he said, there was a total of \$4,069,303.50 in bonds which he had been legally ordered to issue, and that would be issued whenever the proper call was made upon him for the money. Of the next lot, where the expenditures were authorized by law but not yet by the municipal authorities, he had made a calculation. These included such items as the Carmel and Jerome Park reservoirs, which would cost \$16,800,000, and were to be completed respectively in 1902 and 1903. It would take \$2,100,000 a year probably to pay this. Then there was \$500,000 a year authorized to be spent for the protection of the Croton watershed. The entire sum had been used in 1895, and it was fair to assume that the entire half million would be used in each year for some years to come. Then there was an estimated \$500,000 for land for the approaches to the new Harlem bridge at 145th street across the Harlem, and one-half of the \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 which the new East River bridge will probably cost.

The Dock-Board has a right to call for \$3,000. three other classes of bonds which would have

ized for a bridge at 145th street across the Harlem, and one-half of the \$7,000.000 or \$8,000,000 which the new East River bridge will probably cost.

The Dock Board has a right to call for \$3,000,000 a year. Last year it got \$1,190,000, but the improvements now going on at West Eleventh street to accommodate steamship lines, and some other work is likely to call for the whole \$3,000,000 this year. Repairing streets will make another demand. Then there is a little sum of \$1,175,000 for the new site and buildings of the College of the City of New York, likely to be called for soon; an addition to be built to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at a cost \$1,000,000; new small parks, \$3,000,000; new schoolhouses, \$5,000,000; land damages at Fort Washington Park, \$1,400,000, and at St. John's Park \$533,765; \$100,000 for parkways in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, and a few more little items of about that size. Leaving out of consideration such uncertain items as the Grand Concourse in the Housevard, which is variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000; a new park west of Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets; the Colonial Park, damages for the change of grade in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, which may cost \$2,000,000; 5t. Nicholas Park, a park at 111th street and the East River, and one at Dykman street, the Harlem Driveway, and the rapid transit scheme of \$50,000,000, Mr. Fitch said the had estimated that during the next five years the city is likely to be called upon to issue \$61,704,000 up to and including the year 1900.

The income from the sinking fund is \$8,800,000.

This would make \$42,000,000 in the five years, leaving a net increase of estimated positive debt of \$19,294,000 in 1000. Taking the increase of the debt at that time to the extent of \$60,220,491," said Mr. Fitch, "but this is based upon estimates for the accuracy of which no man can vouch. The results may be very different. I am a great friend of the rapid transit scheme, but if its cost were to be much

scheme, but if its cost were to be much more than \$50,000,000 I should be very much afraid it would get us into serious difficulties. I am much afraid of the consolidation scheme for the same reason, for Brooklyn has about reached the legal limit of her debt, her tax rate is 100

The annual banquet of the New York Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania Seventy members of the association were present, and letters of regret from many prominent alumni were read. H. Galbraith Ward, '70

The first speaker was Charles C. Harrison provost of the university. At the opening of his remarks he showed to those present two

ooks, which were printed by Benjamin Franklin

and are in the possession of the university. One bears the date of 1740 and treats of "Proposals Relating to the Education of Youths in Pennsylvania." The other was printed in 1753 and contains the first address of the first provost of the university, William Smith.

Dr. William Pepper, former provost of the university, responded to the toast, "The General Alumni Society." The other speakers were I. G. Rosengarten, 52, of Philadelphia; L. Q. Madena, '72, graduate member of the University Athletic Committee; Carl Williams, '97, medical captain of the Pennsylvania football team, and Dr. Marshall, dean of the Medical School.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected at the close of the speaking: H. Galbraith Ward, President; Henry R. Towns, Vice-President; Clement A. Griscom, Jr., treasurer; William B. Boulton, Secretary. Relating to the Education of Youths in Pann

Astrop, the Norwegian Explorer, Missing. LONDON, Jan. 17 .- The Daily News will tonorrow publish a despatch from Christiania saying that Eyvind Astrup, the Norwegian explorer, who was with Lieut, Peary in Greenland,

s missing.

He started to make a ski expedition in the mountains during the Christmas holidays and has not since been heard from. A party has been formed to go in search of him, SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The State Board of Claims has awarded \$4.381 to John D. Mahon for services as counsel to the State Commission in Lunacy in its investigation of the New York city asylums. York city asylums.

The safe in the Post Office at Half Moon, Saratoga county, was blown open by robbers on Thursday night, and about \$75 worth of stamps was stoich. The men also ransacked the grocery of the Postmaster, Harry L. Hawley, and carried away goods valued at about \$100.

FACIAL HUMOURS Prevented by

ASHARED TO BE SEEN because of distiguring facial humours is the condition of thousands who live in ignorance of the fact that in Cutteura SOAP is to be found the purest, sweetest, and most effective akin puritier and beautifier in the world. For pimples, blackheads, red and oily skin, red rough hands with shapeless mails, dry, thin, and falling hair, it is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the continents; edges. Brillish depot F. Ngwaszy & Boss, J. King Edwardset, London. Furnal Battle & Carm. Cour., Sols From., Boston, U. S.